# Prospects for Discovery of DM Annihilation to Primary Neutrinos with IceCube

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Working with...

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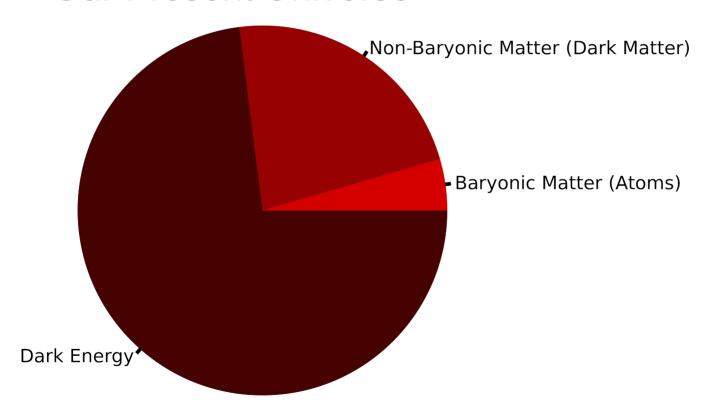
Katherine Richardson (UNM)

#### **Outline**

- (1) Introduction
- (2) Methods and Results
- (3) Conclusions

#### What's the matter?

#### Our Present Universe



$$\Omega_0 = 0.683 + 0.268 + 0.049 = 1$$

#### The WIMP Explanation

- WIMPs (Weakly Interacting Massive Particles) are currently the best explanation for the composition of dark matter
- Particles are most likely weakly interacting.
   Not too strong, but we assume stronger than gravity
- Particles are massive (that is, not massless) to explain observed structure formation

## WIMP Relic Density via Thermal Freeze-Out



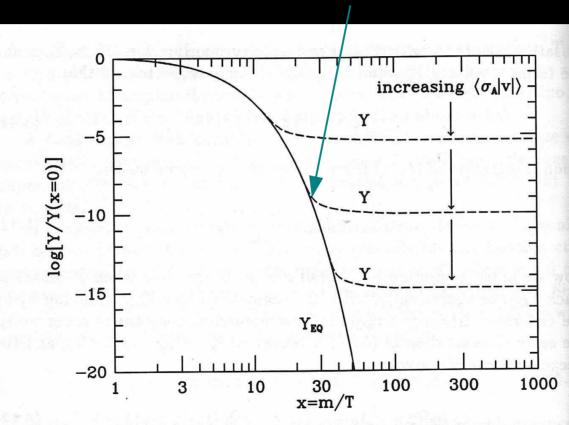
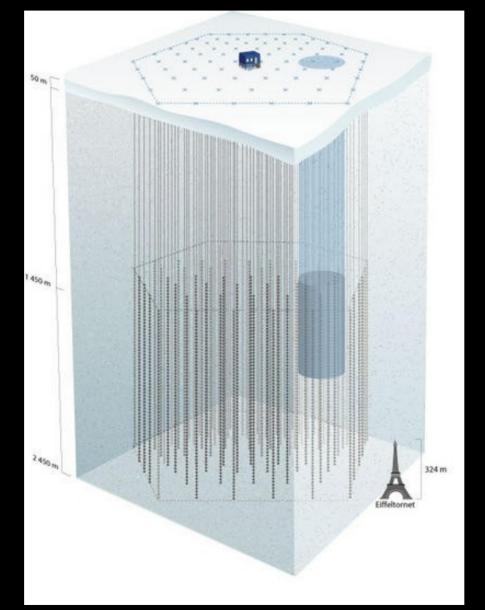


Fig. 5.1: The freeze out of a massive particle species. The dashed line is the actual abundance, and the solid line is the equilibrium abundance.

$$\langle \sigma_{\rm ann} v \rangle = 3 \times 10^{-26} \frac{\rm cm^3}{\rm s}$$

#### IceCube



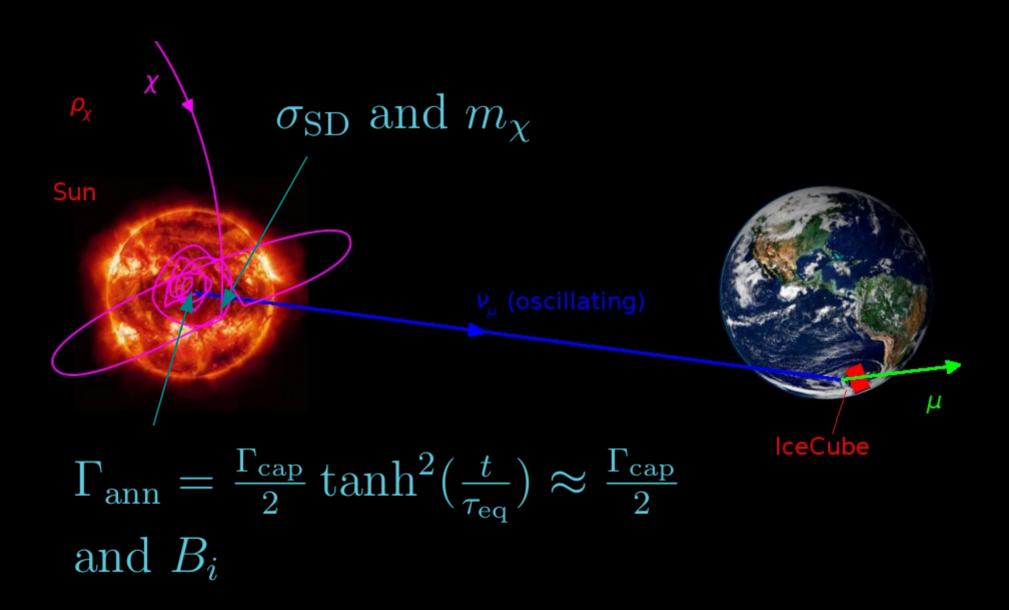
Ice Cube



ice cube



#### Indirect Detection via the Sun



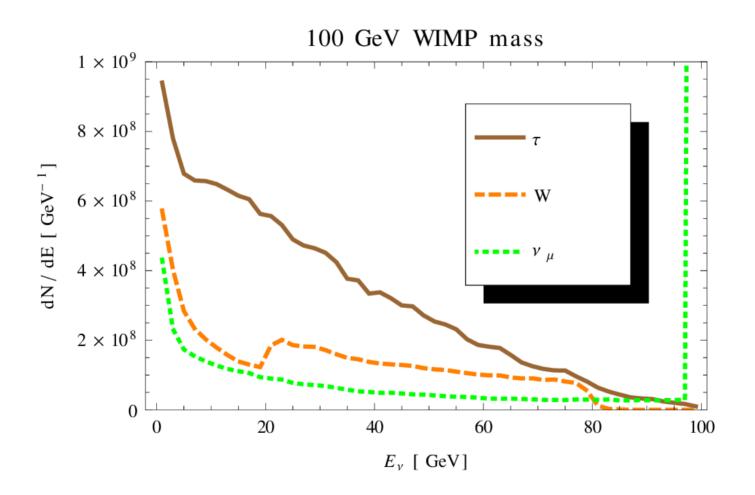
#### Why Prompt Neutrinos

- The LHC has constrained the MSSM, so the neutralino may not be the WIMP
- Our analysis is model independent, and we are not biased towards the neutralino
- Many models have enhanced prompt neutrinos
- For example, if the WIMP has lepton number, it can annihilate to νν

#### **Annihilation Channel Examples**

$$\begin{array}{c} \chi + \chi \rightarrow \tau^{-} + \tau^{+} \\ \chi + \chi \rightarrow W^{+} + W^{-} \\ \chi + \chi \rightarrow \nu_{e} + \overline{\nu}_{e} \\ \chi + \chi \rightarrow \nu_{\mu} + \overline{\nu}_{\mu} \\ \chi + \chi \rightarrow \nu_{\tau} + \overline{\nu}_{\tau} \end{array}$$

#### Muon Neutrinos Reaching Detector



There are corresponding angular distributions as well.

#### **Outline**

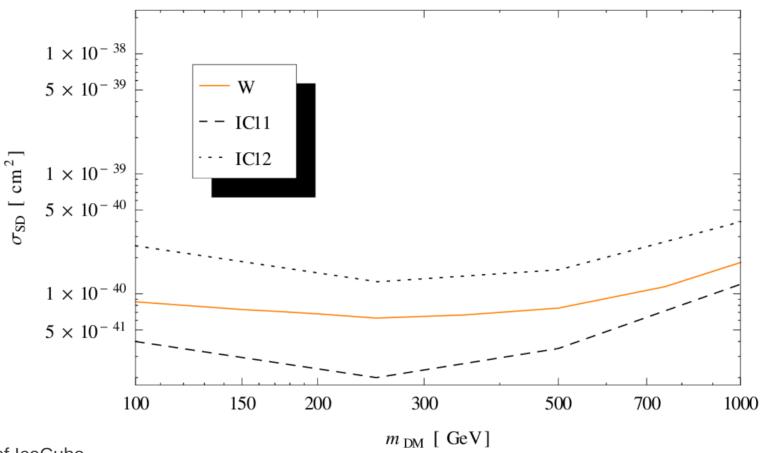
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#### Our Analysis

- (1) Acquire simulated data for signal and background at IceCube using DarkSUSY. We acquire "contained" and "through-going" muons for a low-energy and high-energy analysis, respectively.
- (2) Model IceCube's detection of the muon tracks using published effective detector volumes and areas and by smearing the angular and energy distributions by 1° and 40 GeV respectively
- (3) Optimize the analysis for dark matter discovery at 90% confidence using a  $\chi^2$  analysis  $\frac{S}{\sqrt{S+1.2B}}=1.64$
- (4) Distinguish between different annihilation channels assuming a discovery and an independent measurement of mass

$$\sigma = \frac{|S_c - S_t|}{\sqrt{S_c + 1.2B_c}}$$

#### Benchmarking Using the W Channel



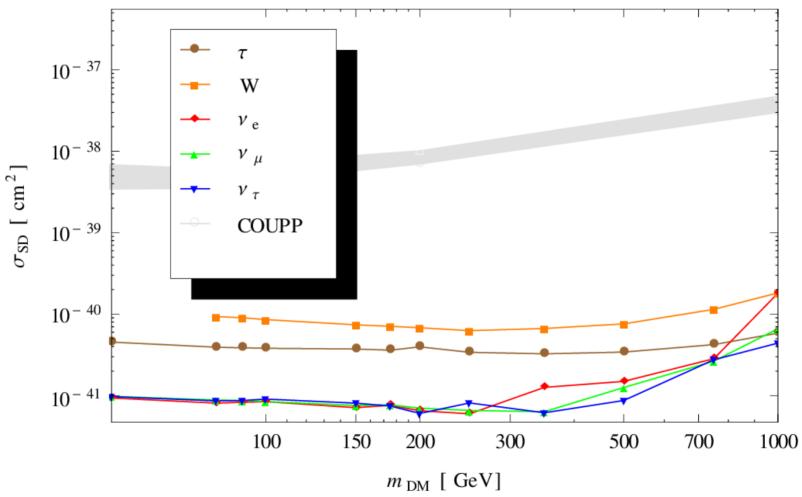
Effective Volume/Area of IceCube Astropart. Phys. 35, 615 (2012).

IceCube 2011 Phys. Rev. D 85, 042002 (2012).

IceCube can be modeled simply.

IceCube 2012 Physical Review Letters 110, 131302 (2013).

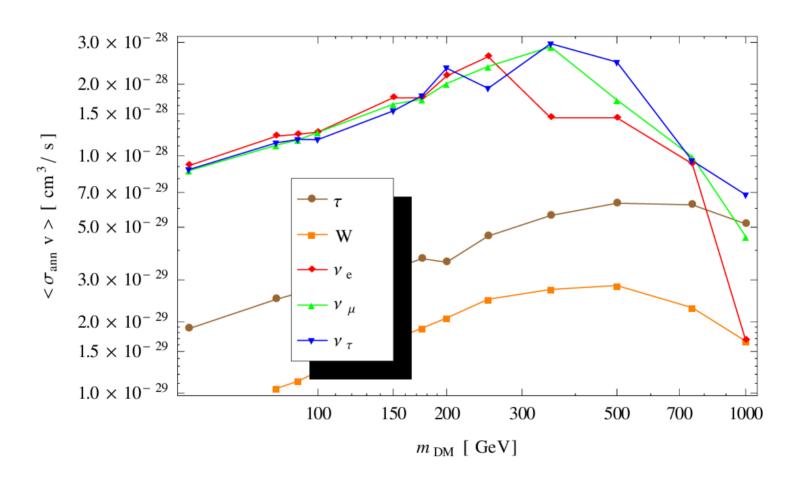
#### Sensitivity Plot for All Channels



COUPP Phys. Rev. D 86, 052001 (2012).

Factor of  $\sim$ 8 between  $\nu$  and W Allahverdi and Richardson, Phys. Rev. D 85, 113012 (2012).

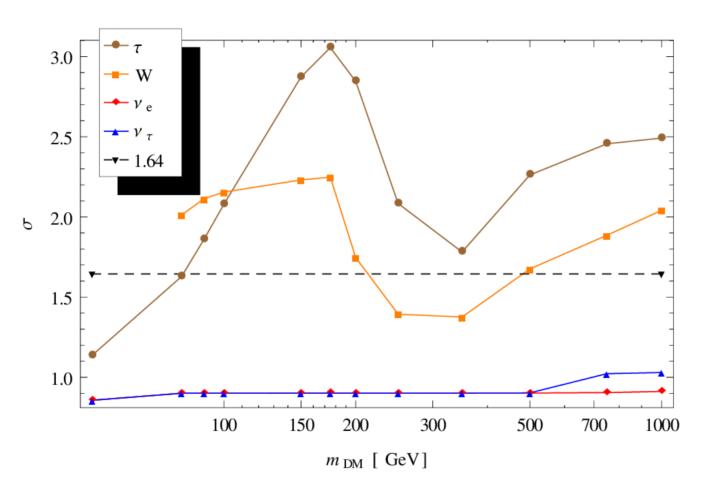
### Corresponding $\langle \sigma_{ann} \rangle \sim Required for$ Equilibrium in Sun



Sun might be the only way the detect prompt neutrinos.

Compare to galactic prompt-neutrino bounds of ~10<sup>-23</sup> IceCube (2011), e-Print: arXiv:1111.2738 [astro-ph.HE].

## Distinguishing Channels (asking if $v_{\mu}$ fits the data)



Highly sensitive to the energy smearing that we choose to model IceCube

#### **Outline**

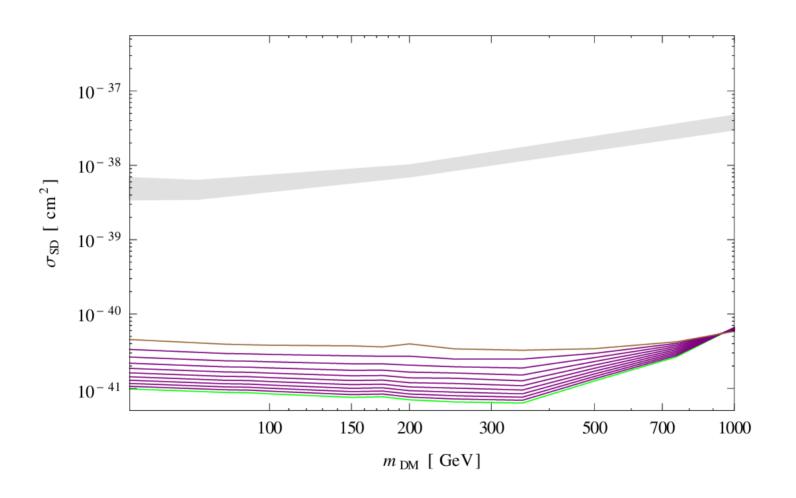
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#### Conclusions

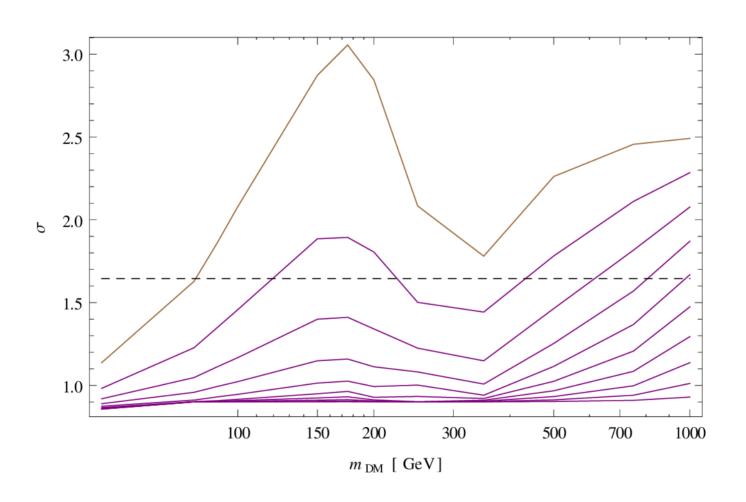
- We should consider prompt neutrinos
- Although the solar community ignores prompt neutrinos, indirect detection via the Sun may be the only way to detect them
- IceCube is sensitive to prompt neutrinos for DM mass < 1 TeV</li>
- Prompt neutrinos can be distinguished from other annihilation channels

#### Additional Slides

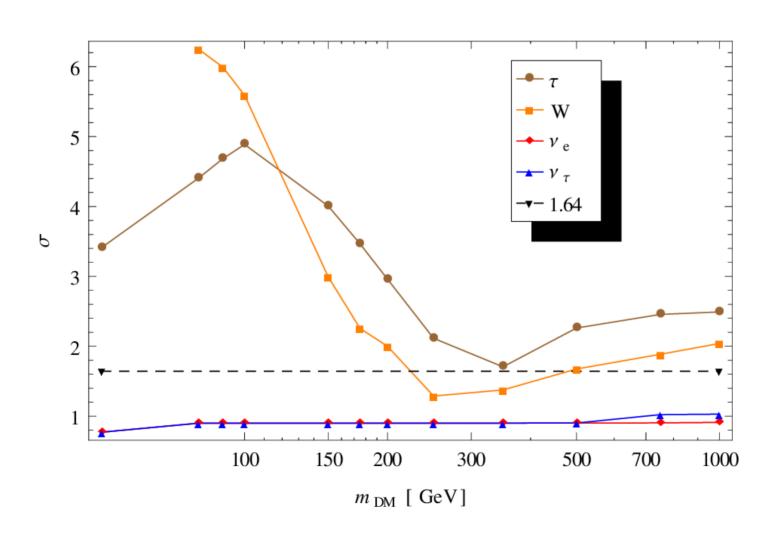
### Sensitivity ( $\tau$ and $\nu_{\mu}$ mixtures)



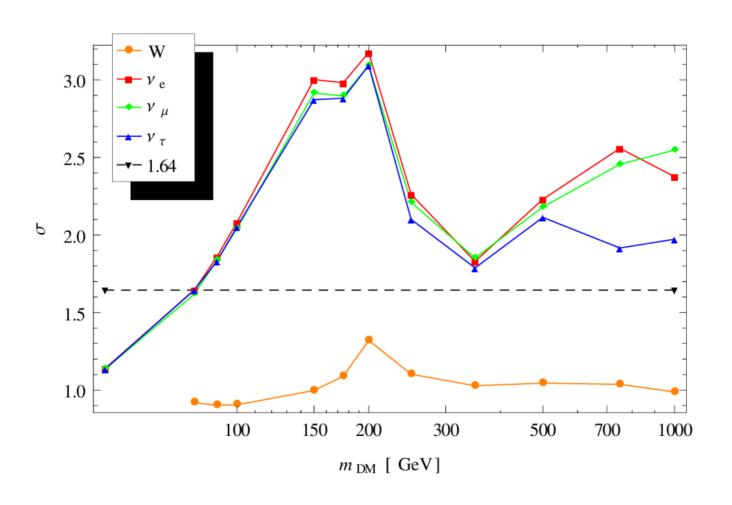
## mixtures of $\tau$ and $\nu_\mu$



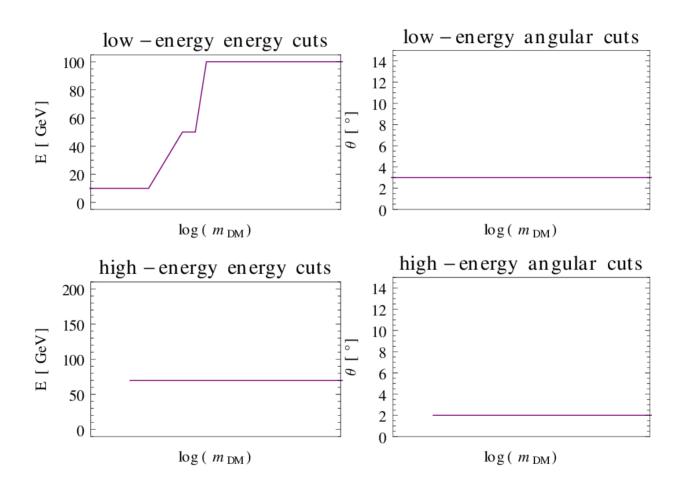
# Distinguishing using 10 GeV smearing instead of 40 GeV (for low-energy)



#### t as target



#### **Discovery Cuts**



First energy bin begins ABOVE energy cut, and angle is integrated up to the angular cut.

#### Distinguishing Angular Cuts

